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Altri autori (Persone)	LaVeistThomas Alexis IsaacLydia A. <1977->
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Nota di contenuto	Race, Ethnicity, and Health: A Public Health Reader; Copyright; Contents; Sources; The Editors; The Authors; Introduction: The Ethnic Demographic Transition; Race, Ethnicity, and Health; About This Book; Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 1: Defining Health and Health Care Disparities and Examining Disparities Across the Life Span; History of Health Disparities; Health Disparity Versus Health Inequality Versus Health Inequity; Health Disparities; Health Inequalities; Health Equity and Inequities; Health Status Disparities and Health Care Disparities; Disparities Across the Life Span MorbiditySummary; References; Part 1: Historical and Political Considerations; Chapter 2: The Color Line: Race Matters in the Elimination of Health Disparities; Race Matters; The Historical Perspective; References; Chapter 3: Health Care Disparities-Science, Politics, and Race; References; Part 2: Conceptualizing Race and Ethnicity; Chapter 4: Why Genes Don't Count (for Racial Differences in

Health); The Myth of Race as Biology; The Double Error Inherent in Genetic Explanations of Racial Differences; Why Race-as-Genes Fails in Practice

From Studies of Race-as-Genetics to Studies of Racism and Racism Acknowledgments; References; Chapter 5: Using "Socially Assigned Race" to Probe White Advantages in Health Status; Introduction; Methods; Data Analysis; Results; Discussion; Conclusion; Acknowledgments; References; Author Contributions; Part 3: Explaining Racial and Ethnic Disparities; Psychosocial and Individual-Level Determinants; Chapter 6: Racism as a Stressor for African Americans: A Biopsychosocial Model; Conceptualizations of Racism; Evidence of Racism

Biopsychosocial Effects of Perceived Racism in African Americans: A Contextual Model Environmental Stimuli; Moderator Variables; Mediator Variables; Summary; Conclusions and Recommendations; 1. What Is the Relationship Between Perceived Racism and Health Outcomes for African Americans?; 2. What Are the Psychological and Physiological Concomitants of Perceived Racism?; 3. What Are Some of the General and Racism-Specific Responses Used in Response to Perceived Racism?; 4. Does the Context in Which Racism Is Perceived Modify Its Psychological and Physiological Effects?

5. What Other Factors Influence the Relationship Between Perceived Racism and Health Outcomes? References; Chapter 7: A Systematic Review of Empirical Research on Self-Reported Racism and Health; Methods; Results; Defining Racism; Exposure Measurement; Socio-Demographic Variations in Self-Reported Racism; Associations Between Self-Reported Racism and Health-Related Outcomes; Associations Between Study/Exposure Characteristics and Health-Related Outcomes; Effect Modification of the Association Between Self-Reported Racism and Health-Related Outcomes

Mediation of the Association Between Self-Reported Racism and Health-Related Outcomes

Sommario/riassunto

"Race, Ethnicity and Health, Second Edition, is a new and critical selection of hallmark articles that address health disparities in America. It effectively documents the need for equal treatment and equal health status for minorities. Intended as a resource for faculty and students in public health as well as the social sciences, it will be also be valuable to public health administrators and frontline staff who serve diverse racial and ethnic populations. The book brings together the best peer reviewed research literature from the leading scholars and faculty in this growing field, providing a historical and political context for the study of health, race, and ethnicity, with key findings on disparities in access, use, and quality. This volume also examines the role of health care providers in health disparities and discusses the issue of matching patients and doctors by race. There has been considerable new research since the original manuscript's preparation in 2001 and publication in 2002, and reflecting this, more than half the book is new content. New chapters cover: reflections on demographic changes in the US based on the current census; metrics and nomenclature for disparities; theories of genetic basis for disparities; the built environment; residential segregation; environmental health; occupational health; health disparities in integrated communities; Latino health; Asian populations; stress and health; physician/patient relationships; hospital treatment of minorities; the slavery hypertension hypothesis; geographic disparities; and intervention design"--Provided by publisher.
